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"ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME"

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GREAT WAR IS OVER

THREE GERMAN RULERS STEP OUT OF THRONES

Kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Saxony Abdicate in Face of Successful Revolt.

MANY NEW REPUBLICS

Western German States and Schleswig-Holstein Announce Republics Will Be Formed.

BASEL, Nov. 11.—Wilhelm II., King of Wurtemberg, has abdicated.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony, have abdicated.

WESTERN GERMANY REVOLTS
LONDON, Nov. 11.—Leipzig, the largest city of Saxony, Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg and Cologne and Frankfurt have joined the revolutionary party.

A soldiers' train has been sent from Bremen to persuade other cities to join the revolutionary party.

Schleswig-Holstein, a Prussian province, formerly belonging to Denmark, will be proclaimed an independent Republic, according to Copenhagen reports.

SAILORS TAKE COMMAND
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—German guard vessels on duty in the mine fields left their stations after the crews forced the officers to leave. The sailors then hoisted two red flags over the vessels.

The Wolff Bureau, semi-official German agency, announces that it has been taken over by the Soldiers and Workmen's Committee.

The war and ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Friedrich Ebert, German Socialist Chancellor, to assure the provisioning of the army and a solution of demobilization problems.

REVOLUTION IN LUEBECK
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Eutin, the capital of the Principality of Luebeck, is in the hands of the Soldiers' Council. Many of the civilians and military men who resisted were shot.

STREET FIGHTING IN WARSAW
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Street fighting is reported in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, where the Poles refused to allow the Germans to pass through Polish territory.

POLAND TO BE REPUBLIC
Reports have been received from Cracow, Galicia, of a Polish Republic under the Presidency of Deputy Deszynsky and Grand Duke Hesse being formed. A Council of State will assume Government control until a settlement of questions concerning the status of the State is secured.

DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES ARE EXEMPT

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The German Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has decreed that public utilities employees are exempted from any general strike.

ARMISTICE TERMS WON'T BE MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The State Department Sunday officially announced that the Government wireless stations picked up a radio message from the German Nauen tower announcing the abdication of the Kaiser. No official notice of such an act has been received from the German Government.

With the Kaiser's abdication, officials here believe that it may be possible that those now responsible for the German Government may ask a modification of the drastic armistice terms. It was stated that there can be no modification.

News of the abdication of the Kaiser was heard with very little interest here. The big question of interest to every one was "has the armistice been signed?"

President Wilson is waiting to

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AUTHOR OF WORLD'S PEACE



President Wilson, Recognized by Peoples Everywhere as the Liberator of the World from Absolutism.

PRESIDENT WILSON INFORMS COUNTRY OF ARMISTICE TERMS; THEY INSURE PEACE OF WORLD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson in an address to Congress said strictly military terms of the armistice were embraced in eleven specifications which include the following:

The evacuation of all invaded territory, and the withdrawal of German troops from the left bank of the Rhine.

The surrender of all supplies of war.

The abandonment by Germany of the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, six cruisers, ten battleships and eight light cruisers and all of the Allied vessels in Germany's hands are to be surrendered.

Germany is to notify neutral nations at once that they are free to trade on the seas with the Allied nations.

Financial terms include restitution for damage done by the German armies, return of cash taken from National banks in Belgium, return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

German troops are to retire at once from any territory held in Russia and Rumania and Turkey before the war.

In connection with the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine, the Allies are to hold the crossings of the Rhine at Coblenz, Cologne, Mayence.

The terms provide that the Germans must at once release all American prisoners without reciprocal action by the Allies.

Germany must surrender 5,000 locomotives and 50,000 wagons.

Germany must surrender Alsace and Lorraine railway and coal and iron stores.

She must also surrender 5,000 guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame throwers, 2,000 aeroplanes.

The armistice is for 30 days. The President spoke of the war as coming to an end.

The terms provide that the surrendered guns must be in good condition and the evacuated territory on the left bank of the Rhine to be administered by local authorities and the Allied Armies.

The enemy must evacuate the Rhine lands within 15 days from the signing of the armistice.

The Germans are not to remove the inhabitants from the evacuated territory and are not to damage the inhabitants or their property or to commit acts of destruction of any kind.

Military establishments and stores are to be delivered intact.

Stores of civilian population are not to be touched.

All civil, military and employees of railroads and public utilities shall remain.

The upkeep of the troops of the Rhineland shall be charged to Germany.

Germany must leave behind all Allied prisoners of war who cannot be removed from the evacuated territory.

Doctors and nurses must be left with the Allies' wounded.

All German instructors and prisoners and civilian and military agents must leave Russia.

Germany must stop the requisitioning of supplies for Germany in Russia and in Rumania.

All Germans in East Africa must capitulate unconditionally within a month.

Germany must release all interned Allied civilians and Germany must return all papers touching public or private interests taken from the invaded countries.

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GERMANY SIGNS ARMISTICE AND HOSTILITIES OVER AT 5 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, JUNEAU TIME; WORLD CELEBRATES END OF WAR; RED REVOLT IS RAGING IN GERMAN STATES; KAISER IS NOW A REFUGEE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. (By Associated Press).—The State Department announced that the German representatives signed the terms of the Allied dictated armistice. This brought the world's war to an end at 6 o'clock Monday morning, Washington time, or 11 o'clock Paris time.

The State Department made the announcement at 2:50 this morning. The terms of the armistice will not be made public for several hours. They probably will include the evacuation by Germany of France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, the occupation by the Allies of strategic German cities and the disarmament of the German fleet.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lloyd George says hostilities on all fronts are to cease 11 o'clock, London time, today. Air raid signals were carried about and the aircraft hovered overhead of a great parade which formed and marched down the principal streets.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Germans signed the armistice terms at 6 o'clock, French time, Monday morning, and official hostilities ended at 11 o'clock.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Foch notified the German commander in chief that hostilities should cease on entire front at 11 o'clock, French time. The Allies will fire their last shot and stop advancing at that hour.

SUMMARY FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—War ended with red revolution raging in Germany, and with the Hohenzollern royal family representatives in Holland, fugitives from their native land.

President Wilson in an address to Congress today will state the terms of the armistice.

It is expected the American terms will be kept in France until peace is signed.

The President has ordered the cancelling of all outstanding draft calls, thus setting aside the calls for over 500,000 men.

President Wilson issued a formal proclamation announcing the signing of the armistice and stating that everything for which America fought had been accomplished. He said it will now be the future duty of Americans to assist by example and by friendly council and by material aid to establish a just democracy throughout the world.

GERMANY A WRECK.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The situation in Germany following the signing of the armistice sees the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia a fugitive, a Socialist government in power in the Empire, republics declared in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the royal family of oldenburg fled, a republic formed in Schleswig-Holstein, and revolutionists holding Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne, Essen, Berlin, Mulheim, Aix la Chappell, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and King Frederick August of Saxony dethroned.

GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY ENDS.

SUMMARY OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The greatest war in the history of the world ended after 1567 days, the declaration of war with Russia being made Aug. 1, 1914. During the time named virtually the whole civilized world was convulsed.

The State Department made the official announcement of the

KAISER AND STAFF LEAVE NATIVE LAND

Wilhelm and Hindenburg Take Refuge in Holland from Revolution Torn Germany.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—An American Army General staff dispatch received from The Hague says Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, late Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, arrived in Holland yesterday morning, going to Middachten Castle, in the town of Desteeg, twelve miles from the German border.

HINDENBURG WITH KAISER
LONDON, Nov. 11.—It is believed that Gen. Hindenburg and the whole German military staff are in the

GERMAN NAVY WAS ORDERED TO FIGHT AND MADE REFUSAL

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sir Eric Geddes, speaking before a banquet, said he was convinced that the German Navy had been ordered out, and that the stage had been set for a great Naval battle, but that the men had refused to fight and defeated the plans of the commanders.

Kaiser's party, which entered Holland in ten automobiles.

Each machine was heavily armed and was accompanied by a bodyguard of armed men.

MAXIMILIAN IS REGENT
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Chancellor Maximilian has been named regent of Germany, according to advices received here from Berlin newspapers.

He will rule until the new Government is formed.

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AMERICANS FIRE LAST SHOTS OF WAR AT 11 A. M.

Thousands of Yankee Guns Belch Parting Gift on German Enemies Just Before the End.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 11.—Thousands of American heavy guns fired their parting shots at the Germans at eleven o'clock this morning, at the time the terms of the armistice became effective.

ALLIES WERE CLOSELY FOLLOWING ENEMY

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Allies were closely following the retreating Germans along the entire front in Flanders, according to a statement made last night. The British

captured Fauberg and the defenses of Bertain Mount on the outskirts of Mons.

CANADIANS END WAR WHERE ENGLAND BEGAN

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Canadians captured Mons, ending the war near where the British started over four years ago.

FRENCH ENTER SEDAN

WITH THE FRENCH, Nov. 11.—Gen. Guard made an official entry into Sedan at two o'clock yesterday. The Germans had been entirely cleared from the place by the Americans.

FRENCH PRESS PURSUIT ACROSS BELGIAN BORDER

PARIS, Nov. 11.—An official dispatch received Saturday night says the French cavalry crossed the Belgian border a day in advance of its schedule. At certain points they penetrated a distance of over nine miles.

The French are crowding the Germans over the Belgian border from the South.

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